

# REFORM COMMITTEE PUTS WAR DEPARTMENT WISE

Show Up the Great Injustice Done to the Country in This Crisis by South Carolina's Political Military Governor.

Charleston American.

Washington, May 17.—Asking that the war department keep partisan politics out of the administration of the military conscription law in South Carolina and declaring that the reform party in the Palmetto State, true to the tradition and history of the State was ready to do their part, a committee representing the reformers, today appeared before Hon. W. M. Ingraham, assistant secretary of war, and acting secretary in Mr. Baker's absence, and Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate and provost marshal in charge of the conscription.

In the party were Former Gov. Elease, Eugene R. Buckingham, W. A. Stuckey and James P. Carey, Jr., of the committee of the reform faction. They were accompanied to the war department by Senator E. D. Smith, Congressmen Nicholls, Dominick and Stevenson. During the hearing Congressman Ragsdale came in and remained until the meeting closed. They presented resolutions adopted at the mass meeting held at Columbia last Monday.

## War Department Will Be Just.

Gov. Elease stated tonight that the meeting was very satisfactory; that the committee had come here to lay before the war department the conditions that exist in South Carolina and that he was satisfied the war department would see the justice in his cause and that he hoped the visit of himself and the other gentlemen of his committee would be the means of eliminating partisan politics from the operation of the conscription law.

Gov. Elease also stated that he was opposed to this war and had been a member of congress he would have voted against it and the conscription. However, war having been declared by the legally constituted authorities and regardless of his previous position in this matter, he now declared that "we all should stand shoulder to shoulder and present ourselves as a unit against the common enemy and that this principle should actuate all true Americans."

## No Favors Asked.

Gov. Elease in his speech said: "We are here as a committee asking no favors and expecting none. Neither are we here to say anything in condemnation of any person or persons, but merely for the purpose of presenting to you some facts which we think should be known to this department. And I will read to you the following preamble and resolution which was adopted by 250 of the good, honest citizens of my state, representing every county of the State and in convention assembled at Columbia." Gov. Elease then read the certificate from the secretary and chairman of the meeting, the resolutions passed at the meeting, and the report of the meeting as carried in The Charleston American on Tuesday morning last. Gov. Elease continued: "I wish to be fair to the department. I never conceal anything and always state my position open and above board. It has been represented that my faction of the Democratic party in South Carolina was strongly anti-Wilson. I did not support Mr. Wilson for the Democratic nomination, and on the contrary I was opposed to him, but after he received the nomination our faction in South Carolina supported him loyally and as proof of this fact I present to you that at the general election in South Carolina in 1912, I received something over 44,000 votes. Mr. Wilson received 48,800 votes. Now I submit Mr. Secretary, that the members of my own faction did not go to the polls and vote for Wilson and at the same time scratch my name off their tickets. And as he received 4,800 votes more than I did, it shows conclusively that we stood by him as the Democratic nominee."

## Reformers Patriotic.

Gov. Elease also stated that to show that his faction was doing its duty if the record was examined it would be found that in both the First and Second South Carolina regiments that were at El Paso, Texas, last August, he received a majority of their votes for governor as against Gov. Manning, their commander in charge.

After the remarks of Gov. Elease,

Congressman Nicholls stated that the two factions in South Carolina were practically equally divided as was shown by the vote in the recent governor's race. That in justice to both factions he believed that the board of exemption which is to be appointed by the president should consist of good men from each faction as equally divided as possible. That without insinuating that either faction would not deal honestly with exemption, this board should be above suspicion and when a man's name was presented for exemption regardless of the faction which he belong he should feel that he had representation on the board and that, unless this was done, there would be dissatisfaction on the part of a great many people who would think that they were not exempted for political reasons. Mr. Nicholls stated that this was a very important board and that South Carolina wanted to go into this war as a unit and that if it was to go in as a unit all the people had a right to representation as to the choice of the troops.

## Non-factional Board.

Representative Stevenson of the Fifth district, said that he agreed with Mr. Nicholls that these boards should be non-factional and that both sides should have representation.

He said that he was satisfied that all of the people of South Carolina were willing to do their share in this war and that partisanship should be kept out of it as much as possible. He said that the appointment of the exemption board was one of far reaching importance.

Representative Ragsdale followed practically along the same lines.

Representative Dominick said to the assistant secretary that he knew both factions in South Carolina and that he had carried the burden of both to some extent. That his connection with Former Gov. Elease as his law partner had given him a full insight to the workings and doings of that faction and of course being in the position he had become to a large extent familiar with the actions and doings of the other faction. He was today suffering to some extent from what he considered partially shown by the Manning faction, and gave as an instance the recent treatment of his law partner, Neil W. Workman, who had been denied admission to the training camp and which matter he had formally brought before the war department. That he did not believe there should be any partisanship shown in this matter and that in fact the way to keep politics out of the exemption boards was to put politics into them by recognizing all factions.

## American's Reports True.

The war department officials asked where the reform party got their information that Gov. Manning had been naming only his friends on the conscription board and Gov. Elease said that the reformers read a dispatch in The American sent from Washington by The American's correspondent and that before acting at Columbia they had investigated the standing of The American correspondent and found that he was not only a member of the press galleries, but a member of the standing committee in charge of the galleries. The war department did not deny the story that had been printed sent out by its Washington correspondent nor call it in question. Gen. Crowder called the committee into his office after the joint hearing and said that the conscription boards had only ministerial powers and that every care would be exercised in naming the country exemption and appeal boards for the federal districts.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued to me in the case of Crumley-Sharp Hardware company against W. S. Cook Mercantile Company, I have levied upon the following property of the debtor and I will sell it at public auction in front of the court house at Newberry, S. C., on salesday in June, 1917, within the legal hours of sale, for cash:

Five oak bedsteads, three oak cupboards, six oak bureaus, one iron bedstead, 11 second hand washstands, one bureau, and one wagon.

Cannon G. Blease,

Sheriff Newberry County.

May 15th 1917.

Subscribe to The Herald and News.

# CARS OF GRAIN BRING RELIEF.

Alter Much Loss Has Been Caused by "Home-Bound" Ruling of American Railway Association.

Charleston American.

Columbia, May 17.—Cars of grain bought months ago, which have for some time been tied up in the elevators of the West, began rolling into Columbia and other South Carolina cities this morning as a result of efforts on the part of Commissioner of Agriculture E. J. Watson, who took the matter up with the council of national defense through Congressman A. Frank Lever, chairman of the agricultural committee of the national house of representatives.

Following a ruling by the American Railway association requiring all cars to be loaded "home bound," merchants in Columbia and elsewhere throughout the State, because of lack of railroad facilities, were unable to secure corn and other grain bought in the West several months ago at the then market price, and were forced to purchase at the present price in order to supply the trade. In the case of one big milling company, corn had been bought at 98 cents per bushel a considerable while since, but the company was being forced to pay present high prices on account of inability to secure shipments from Western elevators. The ruling of the American Railway association meant in effect that all freight cars were held on the lines of the roads owning them, and Southern merchants were cut off from shipments beyond the lines of road on which they were located, except such supplies as they might be able to purchase as were in transit from the producers to the elevators. A condition resulted which accentuated an already very serious situation.

The president of one of the large milling companies of the State gave Commissioner Watson in a letter the result of his observations on a recent tour of the West.

"I have just returned from a trip out West," he said, "visiting several of the grain centres and thought it might be of some interest to you to know what information I gathered in regard to present high prices for food products."

## Demoralized Condition.

"Together with the natural causes, some advance in this product, from the information I received, as well as the experience we are having in trying to operate our business, I am inclined to think that the present high prices are due to some extent to the completely demoralized condition of our railroads. They seem to be unable to handle the business given them, and, coupled with this condition the American Railway association has seen fit to put into effect a ruling which requires that all cars must be loaded home bound. Such ruling being so unusual in the course of past transportation experience that it has in a way completely changed business conditions.

"Elevators of the West are loaded, and have been for months, and it is a common experience with the shortage of cars so serious that they have not been able to move any of their stored products for weeks, and in some instances for months. I was told that there was a very large elevator that had not been able to load a car at this place for two months.

"This rule, after careful consideration, you will realize affects the cotton belt territory very seriously, and even more so than any other part of this country. If we are to expect to get any cars from the West our railroads must supply their empties, and as the percentage of products moving Westward is so small in proportion to the enormous quantities that are expected to be moved this way, if this railroad rule is enforced, then our facilities for securing this food product are extremely limited. This statement applies even if there was not a shortage of cars. The result of same has forced the traders to abandon their stocks they have contracted for in elevators and bonded warehouses and buy from any source possible to keep their business in existence, unintentionally holding back products that they have no earthly use for except in the regular channels of their business.

## Getting Worse.

"We have been hoping for some improvement in the railroads, but it seems now that it is getting worse. While the officials of the railroads might have found this ruling necessary to keep going, nevertheless there is not a shadow of a doubt but what such ruling is causing to some extent the present high prices for grain.

"The situation is such that traders are now not interested in buying stocks in warehouses in these grain centres. They are resorting to buying only loaded cars, and such cars that are permitted to be routed their way. In the trading circles this is such an unusual circumstance that it in itself is enough to cause wild market conditions.

"The government is expected to take some steps toward conserving the food supplies of this country for the public welfare, and it seems to me that the fixing of prices, either minimum or maximum, is not going to relieve the situation as much as a systematic service on the part of the railroads."

## Watson on the Job.

Commissioner Watson today received the following copy of a letter from council of national defense to Congressman Lever:

greesman Lever:

"Washington, May 14.  
"Hon. Asbury F. Lever, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.  
"Dear Sir: Your letter of May 5, inclosing correspondence from Commissioner Watson . . . relative to car shortage in that territory, addressed to council of national defense, has been referred to the commission on car service for attention.

The car shortage is still a serious matter, but the action of the commission on car service has given some relief where purchases were made ahead. The general food situation, however, is ominous both as to supply and as to soaring prices.

"We note the principal cause of complaint is with respect to the car service rules restricting the use of box cars. Effective as of May 1, these rules were changed to permit the application suggested.

"We trust this will afford such relief as will permit shipments to be made within a reasonable time, considering general short car supply throughout the country.

"Commission on Car Service."

## SOME PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Greenville News.

The Wild West has not entirely disappeared. The following social note is from the Kingman, Ariz., Mineral Wealth: "The dance given by the cowboys at Hardyville last Saturday night was one of the most sociable affairs ever given in that section. Curley Waters of the Breen & Lambert outfit was shot in the leg by Texas Magee, but the wound was slight and it was not likely that the matter will come to the attention of the sheriff's office."

If the proposed food dictator for the United States can bring down the cost of flour he will stand a good chance of being the next president.

Former Gov. Albert Waller Gilchrist of Florida asserts that "the most infamous traitors in the country are the speculators who are plunging bayonets into the stomachs of the loyal ones at home." This native South Carolinian certainly talks like one.

Another social item from New Mexico, Albuquerque Journal: "The Swine Breeders' association of Eastern New Mexico will hold its annual meeting in Artesia beginning March 6. The evening will be taken up with the annual hog banquet."

Editor Hiott of the Pickens Sentinel woke up feeling mean the other morning and this is what he dashed off: "It is estimated that there are 1300 gas plants in this country, not including the Columbia State."

Seven billion dollars a year is wasted in American kitchens and a good deal of this in the South is due to the senseless custom of feeding not only one's own family but the cook's as well.

Evansville Journal-News: "Mrs. Emma is in Owensboro visiting her son, Willison Crash." Wouldn't be strange if they did a little knocking.

In these days of food economy, no editor should eat over five pieces of fried chicken and two saucers of strawberries at a single meal.

Daily Headline: "Coast artillery will be called out soon."

Wonder if the Greenville men at Fort Oglethorpe endorse Sherman's definition of war?

## John Frederick Evans.

The State.  
Cameron, May 17.—John Frederick Evans, one of the oldest citizens of Cameron, died yesterday afternoon He was in his 67th year. Mr. Evans had lived in this community well nigh all of his life, and had always been a

## Finds Cure for Epilepsy After Years of Suffering

"My daughter was afflicted with epileptic fits for three years, the attacks coming every few weeks. We employed several doctors but they did her no good. About a year ago we heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine, and it certainly has proved a blessing to our little girl. She is now apparently cured and is enjoying the best of health. It is over a year since she has had a fit. We cannot speak too highly of Dr. Miles' Nervine."

MRS. FRANK ANDERSON.

Confrey, Minn.

Thousands of children in the United States who are suffering from attacks of epilepsy are a burden and sorrow to their parents, who would give anything to restore health to the sufferers.

## Dr. Miles' Nervine

is one of the best remedies known for this affliction. It has proven beneficial in thousands of cases and those who have used it have the greatest faith in it. It is not a "cure-all," but a reliable remedy for nervous diseases. You need not hesitate to give it a trial.

Sold by all Druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

power in the influence for the moral uplift of the community. He was married in early life to Miss Lizzie S. Lantzler, whose death occurred about two years ago.

Besides many sorrowing friends and grandchildren, he leaves eight children, as follows: Charles W. Evans, Camden; Mrs. Vennie E. Wimberly, Cameron; R. W. Evans, Cameron; Mrs. W. D. Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. W. H. Zeigler, Newberry; C. F. Evans, Cameron; Miss Edith and Irving D. Evans, Sumter. The funeral was conducted this afternoon at Jericho Methodist church, by his pastor, the Rev. J. K. Inabinet.

## Sight—United States Authorities Taking Steps to Insure Against Shortage of Hands.

Washington, May 17.—Organization TO SUPPLY LABOR

## NEEDED ON FARMS

National Government System Now in of a national government system of supplying labor for the country's farms this summer probably will be completed by the agricultural and labor departments within two weeks, and in a short time thereafter the government expects to be enrolling

hundreds of thousands of men, women and boys for farm work.

The plan, outlined today by W. J. Spillman, chief of the agricultural department's office of farm management, calls for the cooperation of all State food organizations. In each State the governor will name a board to direct the work, the boards to name county agents and they in turn community agents.

Community agents will register persons who can give a part of their time this summer to farm labor, and will register also the ordinary surplus of farm labor.

The community agents will report to county agents any surplus of labor or labor needs, and county agents will report in turn to State boards. If a labor surplus or shortage exists in a State, the boards will report to the agriculture department and the labor department will assist in attaining the proper distribution. Railroads will aid by giving low transportation rates to laborers.

Two hundred and fifty thousand posters will be sent throughout the country soon calling on persons to enroll for farm labor. The departments behind the plan believe cities and villages can supply a great deal of labor for short periods.

# PATRIOTIC MUSIC

I have just received 150 copies of Patriotic Music.

I also have Patriotic Box Paper, and don't forget the Ferns, Palms, Zinnia, Coleus and Salvia Plants.

# Mayes' Book Store

The House of a Thousand Things

# FINE PRICE FOR COTTON

H. F. BACHMAN & COMPANY, COTTON MERCHANTS, in New York says the indications are cotton will sell for a fine price for the next two years at least, so you will want to make all the cotton you can on the land you have in cotton while the price is good. These fine prices will not last always. Corn is also a profitable crop at present prices and may become more profitable on account of the high price of all foodstuffs. Labor is too scarce and the spring was too late to increase your acreage much, but you can increase your crop by increasing your fertilizer and by side dressing liberally and that is by far the cheapest way to increase your crop. Fertilizer has advanced less than any commodity a farmer uses and fertilizer used in side dressing cotton and corn pays better than any fertilizer used because the growing crop gets it all. We are making a magnificent high grade fertilizer, heavily charged with soda to give quick action as the business of this crop requireth haste. We sell this goods at \$41.00 per ton at Anderson and \$41.50 when shipped away from Anderson. One sack of this costing you \$4.10 or \$4.15 applied to the acre of cotton will increase the money yield of your crop more than \$10 an acre and good farmers say that side dressing pays better on corn than it does on anything. But it should be applied early, not later than June 15th on cotton.

We don't advocate the use of this goods too late as it keeps the cotton growing so long it will not mature and open in time. Applied at any time between May 25 and June 15th and it will pay better than any fertilizer you use. You only make one crop a year. Feed it and nurse it and make a good one—it pays. You feed your mule more than once during the crop season, feed your crop as often as it needs it. It stands dry weather, because it is better fed. You and the hands on your place, and every head of stock—horses, mules, hogs and cows will stand adverse conditions better if well fed. Your crop will too.

But be sure to feed your crop the second time by June 15th. Your cotton will make a better staple. You will get a better "turn out" at the gin, as it makes more lint to the seed and the seed will pay for the fertilizer. Experienced ginner will tell you that 1,300 pounds of seed cotton that has been side dressed will turn out as heavy a bale as 1,500 pounds that has not been side dressed.

There is more lint to the seed. But apply not later than June 15th. Labor is too scarce and the season too late to increase your acreage, but you can increase your crop by increasing your fertilizer. It should be rich in nitrogen for quick action. And quick action is needed. Side dress liberally and apply early. It will pay from \$2.50 to \$4.00 for every dollar it costs.

# Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company

W. F. FARMER, Secretary

# Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railroad of the South

SPECIAL OCCASIONS; Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

June 1917

Ticket and Passenger Agents and Connections:

As information we wish to advise that the following conventions have been booked up to date to be held at Wrightsville Beach during the month of June:

Laundry Association of the Carolinas	June 11th-12th
Independent Order of Red Men of North Carolina	" 13th-15th
North Carolina Bankers' Association	" 19th-21st
Hardware Association of North and South Carolina	" 19th-21st
Southern Textile Association	" 22nd-23rd
N.C. Baptist Chautauqua, or Assembly	" 27th-29th

We take pleasure in advising further, notwithstanding the report and rumors to the contrary, that Wrightsville Beach will be open this season as in former years; that the government has not made any restrictions whatsoever as to illuminating the beach; that the hotels and "Lumina" will be open to the public as heretofore; that material improvements have been made in hotel accommodations and attractions, and in many respects the beach season promises to be more attractive than heretofore.

W. J. CRAIG,

Passenger Traffic Manager.

T. C. WHITE,

General passage Agent